

to the Mexican situation until advised further as to the policy of the United States and then it would undertake nothing which would be distasteful or unwelcome to this Government.

The impression is growing in Washington that the next move of the Wilson Administration in the event of Huerta declining to yield to the latest demands of the State Department will be to lift the embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition into Mexico. It was learned today that a majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has favored for some time a policy of this sort toward Carranza and the Constitutionalists.

Such action by the Administration, however, undoubtedly will be preceded by a message to Congress from the President in regard to the Mexican situation. The President himself has the authority under a resolution of Congress to lift the embargo on arms, or he may ask Congress itself to act on the matter.

The only obstacle to this policy is that there is a chance that it might result in the United States troops in the event that they were obliged finally to cross the border. They might then find that arms and ammunition that had been shipped into Mexico would be used against themselves. On the other hand, many members of Congress contend that if the United States troops ever do intervene it will be under a pledge that this Government will not acquire a foot of territory or establish a permanent base in Mexico.

The understanding that they will cooperate with the Constitutionalists in the setting up of an orderly government.

Carranza and the other Constitutional leaders have insisted from the start that they would drive Huerta out in a month if the United States only would open the doors on the border and give them access to arms and ammunition.

**Powers Might Object.**  
Another serious question that would present itself with this policy though would be the attitude of foreign Governments—whether the United States would be a procedure which would plunge Mexico into a civil warfare sharper and fiercer than any that has yet taken place. This would mean increased danger to the nationals of European Governments in Mexico, and that has been the basis of their complaint thus far. They have insisted that the United States give them protection, and it is questionable how they would regard such a policy.

No definite statement was made by the Navy Department as to the reasons for holding the second division of the Atlantic fleet in combination with the third in Mexican waters. The permission granted by the Mexican Government for the second division to remain in Mexican waters expired on October 26, but apparently the United States intends to observe this Mexican prohibition only in a nominal sense by keeping the vessel in a division beyond the three mile line.

The third division of the Atlantic fleet, consisting of the battleships Nebraska, New Jersey, Virginia and Rhode Island, arrived at Mexican Gulf ports today. The battleships Louisiana, Michigan and New Hampshire and the cruiser Tacoma and the submarine Wheeling already were in those waters.

The scout cruiser Chester, one of the fastest ships of the navy, is the vessel that has been ordered to join the fleet on the east coast of Mexico. She was ordered to proceed from Philadelphia as soon as possible in full commission. It was explained at the Navy Department that she was to be sent to the coast because her light draft will enable her to enter ports where the battleships cannot go. She will be held in readiness to enter the shallow harbors for the purpose of taking on coal and other supplies in the event of the situation in Mexico becoming more critical. The Chester also is equipped with a particularly high power wireless apparatus.

On the Pacific coast the Department ordered today the armored cruiser California to remain on duty there. Under present orders it was to have been relieved by the armored cruiser Pittsburg, which is expected to arrive on the west coast within a day or two. Rear Admiral Cowles, in command of the division of the Pacific, is being instructed to hold the California subject to further orders.

The American naval force on the west coast now consists of the armored cruiser California, the battleship California, the supply ship Glacier, in addition to the gunboat Annapolis.

From San Francisco on the west coast the commander of the Pacific fleet reported today that the French corvette, whose safety was the subject of a diplomatic interchange between the State Department and the French Government last week, are not in any danger. The French corvette, which is being used for the protection of a Mexican Federalist force and a Mexican warship.

**SAYS CARRANZA WANTS WAR.**  
Mexican Merchant Tells of Plan to Force Intervention.

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 5.—F. June Martin, a prominent merchant, who has been in Mexico for some time, arrived here today on his way to New York, presented a brand new angle on the Mexican situation.

"It is an open secret in northern Mexico now," Carranza is planning a coup against Huerta," said Mr. Martin, "and it is generally believed that, in spite of his pretensions of disliking the idea of American intervention, he is really aiming at that as the goal. Carranza's scheme, as talked about in some circles, is one that has been reported before, I believe, but it has a new angle. He wants to force another general election, which will do one of three things—eliminate Huerta absolutely, leave him in his present position or install one of Huerta's puppets in power.

"Should Huerta be eliminated, well and good, but should either of the other possibilities come about, then Carranza will spring a little mine which, it is said, will force the American Government to act at once.

"This, impossible as it may seem, is nothing less than what is said to be documentary proof. The Northern States of the Mexican republic were sliced from the United States at the time of the signing of the treaty of peace between that country and this, after the Mexican war. The trick is said to have been worked on the American envoys after a particularly hilarious banquet, following a day's work on the details of the treaty, and consisted of a substitute treaty that gave to the Mexicans under Santa Anna a northern boundary line at the Rio Grande, instead of from 100 to 150 miles south of that river.

"The original line would have given to the United States all the country comprising the five northernmost States of Mexico, as well as a large part of what is now Lower California. Practically all the country in revolt against the Huerta rule, the insurgent section of the republic, would have been turned over to the United States and would have been developed in common with Texas and that part of Mexico we acquired with the Gadsden purchase.

"But Carranza's scheme, it is said, does not stop with the publication of these papers. He is said to be organizing a secession league, with headquarters in Monterey, that will declare itself when the time is ripe."

**TO TAKE TROOPS TO BORDER.**  
The Kilpatrick Coming Here to Transport Tenth Cavalry.

Galveston, Nov. 5.—The United States transport Kilpatrick, which has been here since the concentration of the second army division last February, sailed this morning for New York, where it will receive on board the Tenth Cavalry, coming from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. The Kilpatrick will return to this port, where the troops will embark for Fort Bliss, Texas, and the Seventh Cavalry from Fort Bliss will then come to Galveston and

Gifts purchased now will be held for Orders.

Gold and Silver Eyeglass Cases

Barometers—Telescopes

Eyeglasses de luxe at moderate Prices

**E. P. Meyrowitz**

OPTICIAN

237 Fifth Avenue 615 Fifth Avenue

at 27th Street New York at 50th Street

Stores formerly at 104 East 59th St., 125 West 45th St., and Madison Ave., cor. 67th St., have been discontinued, the business being concentrated in the Fifth Avenue stores.

London 255 Livingston St., Brooklyn Paris

embark for New York en route to Fort Ethan Allen.

Other movements of troops given out are as follows:  
Four troops of the Fifteenth Cavalry now at Washington, four troops of the same regiment at Chicago and four stationed at Fort Leavenworth will move simultaneously to the Mexican border in Arizona. Upon the arrival of these troops on the border the Fifth Cavalry now stationed at Fort Huachuca and Apache in Arizona, will be distributed among the three garisons from which the Fifteenth Cavalry are drawn. This will not disturb the strength of American troops patrolling the Mexican border.

**WARSHIP REPAIRS RUSHED.**  
Vessels at Norfolk Navy Yard Prepare for Immediate Service.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 5.—Orders have been received at the Norfolk Navy Yard to put all vessels in the yard on a war footing for immediate service.

Orders received from the Navy Department directing the installation of guns on the turret battleships and Patuxent caused the authorities here to put extra forces of men to work in order to prepare the craft for service. The two tugs when equipped with guns will proceed to Pensacola to await orders. Night and day the yard will be worked to expedite the sailing of the tugs.

Repairs to the cruiser San Francisco are also being pushed to completion. The San Francisco is at the yard, and the battleships Nebraska, New Jersey, Virginia and Rhode Island, which arrived at Mexican Gulf ports today, the battleships Louisiana, Michigan and New Hampshire and the cruiser Tacoma and the submarine Wheeling already were in those waters.

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**BIG FALLING OFF IN VOTE OF PROGRESSIVES**  
Despite Gain in Assembly State Shows 50 Per Cent. Loss From Straus's Total.

Despite a large increase in the number of Progressive Assemblymen who will sit in the next Legislature, the vote of the party in the city and State showed a falling off of considerably more than 50 per cent. from the high total polled by Oscar S. Straus in 1912.

The best gauge of the Progressive vote was on the candidates for the Court of Appeals. The Progressive leaders said that the total vote at last year's election will be about 120,000. William Barnes, Republican State chairman, would not concede more than 170,000. Mr. Straus's vote in the whole State was 32,182.

In the five boroughs Judge Learned Hand, candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, received 24,129 votes. Samuel Seabury, Progressive candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, ran about 3,000 votes behind Judge Hand. Mr. Straus's vote in the city was 124,775. As compared with Judge Hand's poll the Progressive vote in the city fell off 100,350.

This is the way the votes stood:

**CHIEF JUDGE, COURT OF APPEALS.**

Borough. Bartlett, Werner, Hand, P. R. N. P.  
Manhattan..... 11,747 71,228 42,229  
Brooklyn..... 10,843 12,848 12,848  
Richmond..... 10,843 12,848 12,848  
Queens..... 10,843 12,848 12,848  
Totals..... 27,273 117,812 80,773

One election district missing.

**ASSOCIATE JUDGE, COURT OF APPEALS.**

Borough. Eklus, Hiscok, Seabury, P. R. N. P.  
Manhattan..... 10,843 12,848 12,848  
Brooklyn..... 10,843 12,848 12,848  
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Theodore Douglas Robinson, Progressive State chairman, had this to say about the Assembly.

"It is now positive that the next Assembly will not be controlled by Mr. Barnes or Mr. Murphy and the people of the State of New York are to be congratulated on this victory. The Progressive party has elected twenty-four affiliated Progressives to the Assembly, six Progressive Republicans were elected by Progressive endorsement, ten Progressives Democrats were elected with Progressive endorsement, thereby insuring the balance of power to the anti-Barnes anti-Murphy men. On the face of the returns seventy State Republicans and thirty State Democrats have been elected and in order to control the Assembly Mr. Barnes will have to have the assistance of Mr. Murphy or vice versa.

In the city of Albany, Mr. Barnes's home, the Progressives doubled their last year's vote. In Syracuse and Johnstown Progressive Mayors have been elected in straight three cornered contests. The Progressive organization throughout the State made vigorous campaigns and the party is now in excellent shape to elect a Progressive Governor and Congressmen in 1914."

**BORST'S PLURALITY IS 13,689.**  
First Democrat Ever Elected to Supreme Court in Fourth.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Justice Henry V. Borst of this city, who was elected Supreme Court Justice of the Fourth district yesterday, received many telegrams of congratulation today. His plurality was 13,689.

Justice Borst is the first Democrat ever elected to the Supreme Court bench from the Fourth district. He was appointed to the office by Gov. Sulzer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Houghton of Saratoga Springs.

Friends of William S. Ostrander of Saratoga Springs, the Republican nominee, tried hard to prevent the name of Justice Borst from appearing on the Socialist ticket.

The liquor or no liquor license proposition was voted on yesterday in districts ten towns in Montgomery county, and in only Charleston did no license carry, and that by a bare majority of eight. The town has been "dry" for two years.

## HINMAN APPEARS IN LEAD FOR SPEAKER

Republican Organization Will Back Him in the Battle in the Assembly.

SULLIVAN OUT FOR PLACE

Horton, With Direct Primary Record, Will Fight With Anti-Barnes Support.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—With complete returns indicating the election of at least eighty-four Republican Assemblymen the prospect for a lively fight over the election of a Speaker becomes more certain.

Harold J. Hinman of Albany appears to be the strongest candidate, but his election will be bitterly contested by Republican members outside the Barnes bailiwick. He will have the support of the organization, and at present stands the best chance of election.

John Leo Sullivan of Chautauque and Cyrus Phillips of Monroe, who were candidates for the Speakership in former years, lost no time in announcing their candidacies. Clinton T. Horton of Erie county is another candidate.

The election of a Republican majority shatters Sulzer's hope of becoming Speaker, the position he held about twenty years ago when in the Assembly.

Assemblyman Hinman, minority leader in the present Assembly, will have the support of Chairman William Barnes, and the time the Republicans organize the house on January 7.

Horton is one who worries Barnes. Horton is an out and out direct primary advocate. He is one of those Republicans who worry Barnes. His direct primary tendencies will win for him the votes of a large majority of the Progressive Assemblymen, and all in all he should give Hinman a good fight.

Sullivan, who sought the Speakership in 1912, when Edwin A. Merritt Jr. was elected Speaker, is one of the oldest Republican members in point of service. He is an ardent Hughes Republican and may win enough supporters to make a good fight.

Cyrus Phillips, who is of the Barnes stripe of Republican by inclination, but a lukewarm believer in statewide direct primaries by reason of the sentiment in his district, may prove on the final test a compromise appointment of public makeup led some politicians to predict that Phillips might be the choice in case of a deadlock.

Many Progressive Assemblymen probably will follow the House laid out by their Republican kinsmen. Many owe their election to Republican votes.

As political statisticians were figuring on the prospects in the Assembly there came the news of the Progressive caucus report that Gov. Glynn was considering the appointment of John N. Carlisle, the present State Highway Commissioner, to the up-State Public Service Commission.

Carlisle, present Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy, as State Highway Commissioner.

**Department May Be Abolished.**  
This transfer is said to mean that the Department of Efficiency and Economy, which was created at the suggestion of Gov. Sulzer, will be abolished. Gov. Glynn is expected to send to the Senate after he had been appointed by three State officials. There are now two vacancies in the up-State Public Service Commission. There is one also in the office of the State Health Commissioner. Dr. Eugene H. Porter, the Republican incumbent, held over because of the failure of Sulzer to send in a name for the place.

At least 100 candidates for positions on the Public Service Commission. Among those having the best chances is William E. Lefinwell of Watkins, who failed of confirmation by the Senate after he had been appointed by Sulzer. John S. Kennedy, formerly secretary of the commission and now associated with the New York Telephone Company, is mentioned for the place.

**Minority May Be Represented.**  
Gov. Hughes favored minority representation on the Commission and he appointed Mr. Carlisle and Thomas Mott Osborne, a Democrat, to serve on it. Gov. Glynn is said to have this idea in mind and the appointment of John S. Kennedy would carry out the belief.

Gov. Glynn's friends say that he has resolved to make a change in conditions existing in the Public Service Commission. Each Commissioner will receive \$10,000 a year and in addition Prof. Edward R. Bemis, an expert in public utilities, is drawing a salary of about \$60 a day for assisting the Commissioners. It is said the present Commissioner, Dr. Eugene H. Porter, the Republican incumbent, held over because of the failure of Sulzer to send in a name for the place.

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## WERNER DEFEATED, BUT HIS COCK WINS

Independence League Cause of Queer Result of Race for Judgeships.

BARNES SEES HOPE

Says Republican Vote in State Was About 30,000 Greater Than Democratic.

County. Werner, Bartlett, Hand, P. R. N. P.  
Albany..... 19,454 32,845 12,386  
Brooklyn..... 10,843 12,848 12,848  
Richmond..... 10,843 12,848 12,848  
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